refr measured his bill so as not to run counter to this cond time and passed. The bill relating to mills was He thought that the salary of the superin- read a second time and rejected. ant might be raised without levying any new tax. ducing the Common School Fund. The chairnigh his hands. The labors of the Chairman, agets as Treasurer, are very small, and would accupy ten days in the year. In some counties Chairman receives for this service the pay of before the Senate on the subject of Slavery. the proposed to la monies passing Mr. Haughton took the floor and spoke at some length agh his hands, except in those counties, about

every year. The smallness of the fund was a itation of the Slavery question. the most effectual means to secure such econom- Speech at length for publication. management, he thought, was to appoint a gen-

a crying evil was the constant change of text adjourned until Tuesday 11 o'clock. oks. A new book put into the hands of a child is mystery to him. By changing books every sesa a child makes little or no progress. The cost community for school books is immense. It ald be the duty of the superintendent to prescribe at books should be used. It might not be possito use the same books throughout the State, but he indifferent, is better than none at all.

Mr. W. said it would be duty of the superintenbent to receive returns from every county in the State. see that the Board of Superintendents accounted all the moneys they received. The sum of \$85,is now in the hands of the Chairmen of the Bourd, besides an indefinite amount in the hands of Graham in the county of Alamance; referred to the mer Chairmen. The bill under consideration mikes it the duty of the superintendent to institute suits against these persons, and provides for strict accountability hereafter.

He said that it had been objected that a superinendent could not go into every county of the State na year. He thought there was no necessity for going into more than one-third of the counties in each rear. The bill made it the duty of the superintento submit a report blennially.

Mr. W. went into a brief history of common school ducation in North Carolina, and explained the causes hat had retarded the progress of education. Within made. He believed that there ware 40,000 children now at school throughout the State. He concluded ov an appeal to the Legislature to go forward and perfect this system. The professional men of the State are well educated, but the education of the faruers, mechanics and miners was very deficient.

Mr. Walton offered an amendment which was adoped, providing that the salary of the superintendent hould not be paid until he had received a certificate stating that the duties of his office had been performed. Mr. Ruffin said the labors of the Chairmen of the Board of Superintendents are very small, and instead ppoint a county superintendent should be repealed. he remarks on the subject under consideration. It nowed what a man could do when he directed his ataid but little attention to it himself, and he returned hanks to the gentleman from Guilford for the infor- was read the second time. he use of the School fund by some of the Chairmen changes, which passed its first reading. of the Boards. He said it was a trust fund, and Mr. Person, of Moore, from the committee on Fi-

the profits of the speculation. Mr. Erwin moved an amendment, that the school fund hereafter shall be distributed according to the ing the tax on hog and horse drovers. number of white children between the ages of five and eighteen years.

and not attach it to this bill.

with no idea of withdrawing it. If it prevailed some discussion the special order was postponed unhe was willing to sustain the bill. If the school til Monday, a week from this day. fund was not divided so as to do the greatest good to ing the system.

Mr. Fleming said he was an advocate of the white the gentleman from Buncombe at this time, because Senate with a proposition to print. it would embarrass the bill. He was prepared to vote calculated to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Leach of Davidson said he should vote against the amendment although in favor of the principle. He up. was anxious that the bill should pass.

would clog the bill. The bill was designed to reme- the number of white children. dy defects in the common School system, and the first defect that should be remedied. Mr. Cherry remarked that a bill to carry out the

bject proposed by the amendment was already before to the discussion when that was taken up. Mr. Avery moved to lay the bill on the table, prom-

ford desired it. Not agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved an adjournment, which was car- fund."

ried, and the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE. Monday, December 17, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. Courts from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported against the memorial praying for the emancipation of Lewis Williams, a slave.

Report concurred in. Mr. Bower, from the committee on Finance, to

whom was referred a memorial in relation to granting licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, reported adversely thereon, and asked to be discharged from its consideration. Agreed to. BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Kelly presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Robeson County against laying off a new County by the name of Witherspoon. Referred. Mr. Willey introduced a resolution in favor of John Rutland Creek to Matamuskeet Lake, through the

Reddick, late Sheriff of Gates County. Referred. Mr. Grist introduced a bill to make a road from State lands, in order to bring them into market and make them more valuable. The bill and accompany- Neill, N. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Paring memorial were referred to the committee on Edu- ham, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Northampton, Pigcation and the Literary Fund.

town. Referred to committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS ON SECOND READING. The bill to incorporate the Ringgold Guards-the Meeklenburg, Wilson, Winstead, Winston-77.

He thought it would be wisdom on to incorporate a Female Acade No. 128—the bill He thought it would be wisdom on to incorporate a Female Academy in the town of perallon. The make any material al-Hamilton—the bill to incorporate Windsor Female art of Legistern at this time. The people were Academy—the bill to incorporate Franklinsville Acadbeginning to understand it. If, after the appointbeginning to understand the and a fair trial of town of Washington, were read the second time and passed. The bill to amend the act of last session in-W. went on to say that the Legislatures of Cool Spring Tent, No. 263 of the order of Recka-Mr. W. were very careful about laying taxes, bites—and the bill to repeal the act of last session, Cost Caronal it right to scrutinize very closely providing for the support of a system of international designed to increase taxation. He al literary and scientific measure designed to increase taxation. He al literary and scientific exchanges, were read a se-

The Senate was informed by the House that the latter body had passed the bill authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company to issue bonds, n of the not allowed 2½ per cent on all moneys passing with amendments, and asking the concurrence of the Senate in said amendments. Concurred in. THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of Chairman receives for his services as much as the special order, being the Resolutions and Reports

on the nature of the federal government and against in number, where he now receives less than \$30. the right of secession. He took the ground, howevis would be a saving of about one per cent on the er, that if the fugitive-slave law was repealed, or ale sum appropriated to the support of Common essentially modified, the people of this State ought hools throughout the State. The 12 per cent. to resist or rebel; and he said that in such an event ald he sufficient renumeration to the Chairman of he would go as far as any man in maintaining the Board of Superintendents, and he pledged him rights of the State. He was understood to oppose that they would be willing to perform the duties the minority and to advocate the majority Report on that percentage. The State now distributes about Slavery. He was opposed to taxing articles the proand one of free States, because this tax would fall on one per cent saved would exactly make up the our own people, and might divide us here at home; ry of the Superintendent—\$2,000. He said that he preferred total non-intercourse to this policy. His fund was small, but it was quite sufficient to give plan would be, to inform the free States, by solemn ev child in North Carolina a good English educa- legislative resolve, that we will vote them no more it would send every child to school three months | Tariffs for protection so long as they continue the ag-

ong reason in favor of its economical management; We presume Mr. Haughton will write out his

After he had concluded Mr. Gilmer obtained the floor, when on motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. Mr. Person of Northampton, presented a memorial asking a repeal of the act of 1816-'7 redistricting the State of North Carolina, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. W. McNeill a memorial from citizens of Lumsame books might be used throughout any one berton, praying that the Legislature will not incorporntv. A uniform system of text books, even if ate that town, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

BILLS AND, RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Poole offered a bill relating to the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace of Pasquotank; referred to the committee on Private Bills. Mr. Montgomery, a bill to incorporate the town of

committee on Private Bills. Mr. Brogden offered a series of resolutions relating to repudiation, &c., which will be given in the next number of the Standard.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company, and on the bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Oconeechee Plank Road Company, which were read the second time. An amendment was adopted to each bill limiting the profits to twenty five per cent.

Also in favor of the bill to amend the Charter of the last ten years a very great improvement had been the Yancevville and McDowell turnpike company. which, after amendment, passed its second reading. Mr. Leach of Davidson, from the same committee. reported back a memorial from citizens of Forsythe county, praying an alteration in the Charter of a turnpike running to the Virginia line in Ashe county, with a bill to carry out the wishes of the petitioners. which was read the first time.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Private Bills. reported in favor of the passage of the following bills: A bill to incorporate Favetteville Division, No. 2, S. of T.: a bill to incorporate Logan Lodge, No. 121, Ancient York Masons, Jamestown; a bill to incorporate occupying ten days, hardly took more than ten Muchuena Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., Warrenton; hours in a year. The compensation of 11 per cent and a bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of was quite sufficient. He suggested that the portion Wentworth; which passed their second reading. the act of last session, authorizing each county to Also asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to improve Upper Mr. Saunders, of Wake, expressed himself under Little River in the County of Cumberland, and moeep obligations to the genteman from Guilford for his ved its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements, which was agreed to.

Mr. Caldwell from the same committee, reported ention to one subject and studied it carefully. He had in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate Ocean Wave Division, No. 60, S. of T., Washington, which

mation he had laid before him. He was satisfied that Mr. Williams, of Mecklenburg, from the commitsuperintendent of the common Schools should be tee on the Library, reported a bill to repeal the act prointed. Mr. S. made some remarks relating to of 1848-9, relating to Scientific and Literary ex-

whatever profits were made from it, belonged to that nance, reported against the bill introduced by Mr. fund, and not to the individual who had it in posses- Sanders, of Johnston, defining the revenue act of sion. If the Chairmen had speculated with the mon- 1848-9, which report was concurred in. Also, against evin their hands, they could be compelled to disgorge the passage of the bill to impose a tax on capital invested in slavetrading sail vessels, &c., which bill was laid on the table. Also, against the bill repeal-

Mr. Person gave the reasons which had induced the committee to recommend the rejection of the bill. Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, begged the gentleman Mr. Dargan spoke at considerable length in favor of from Buncombe to withdraw his amendment. He the bill. Pending its consideration, the hour of 12 hoped that he would bring it up at some other time, arrived, and the special order of the day was then taken up, being the resolutions on slavery reported from Mr. Erwin said he had introduced the amendment the majority of the committee on that subject. After

A message was received from his Excellency, the the greatest number, he thought the appointment of a Governor, transmitting the report of the President and Superintendent would do little good towards perfect- Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep river Navigation Company. Also, a message communicating the report of S. Moylan Fox, relating to the Raleigh and basis but he should vote against the amendment of Gaston Rail Road, both of which were sent to the

The first unfinished business was then taken up for the basis of distribution proposed by the amend- being the report from the committee on amending the ment, when it was presented as a distinct proposition Constitution, with the amendment to the bill offered on its own merits. He should oppose all amendments by Mr. Rayner and Mr. Foster. On motion, its consideration was postponed, and the bill to appoint a general superintendent of the common Schools taken

The question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Erwin could not perceive how his amendment Mr. Erwin to distribute the school fund according to

Mr. Dargan opposed the amendment, and the present basis of distribution he thought, was the very bill; Mr. Willey replied, Mr. Erwin and Mr. Webb sustained the amendment at length.

Mr. Avery offered the following amendment:

"That so much of the act passed in the year the House, and he thought it would be best to go in- 1840-'41, which provides that the school fund shall be distributed among the several Counties in this State according to federal population be, and the same is sing to call it up whenever the gentleman from Guil- hereby repealed, and that hereafter the proceeds of the fund set apart for purposes of education in this State, Mr. Taylor made some characteristic remarks and known or designated as the school fund, be disagainst the amendment, and in favor of reducing the tributed among the several Counties in this State according to the free white population in each county; Mr. Dargan hoped that the gentleman from Bun- and that the Literary Board shall determine the numcombe would withdraw his amendment. He could ber of tree white inhabitants in each county by refernot sit by quietly and see this attack made on slave ence to the census returns made next before the time appointed for each semi-annual distribution of said

Mr. Erwin said that this amendment was in substance the same as the one offered by himself, and he

therefore withdrew his own. Mr. Avery desired to address the House on this amendment, but a general wish being expressed to take the vote, he gave way.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Avery, and lost-yeas 38, nays 77, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Avery, Bogle, Caldwell of R. Caldwell of G., Campbell, Cockerham, Douthit, Drake Erwin, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Foster of D. Foster of W., Gordon, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Cleaveland, Locke, Love, Marshall, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, Person of M., Russell, Scott, Sharpe, Sheek,

Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Stowe, Thornburgh, Walton, Waugh and Webb-38. NATS .- Messrs. Amis, Barco, Barnes of Northampton, Barnes of Edgecomb, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cherry, Clauton, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton Eure, Fonville, Hackney, Harrison, Herring, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of New Hanover, Hill of Caswell, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McClees, w. Mcott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardtt Mr. Bunting, a bill authorizing the citizens of the Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wale, town of Clinton to elect commissionaries for said Saunderson, Sherard, Sherrill, Simmons, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Wiggins, Williams of Green, Williams of

the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Erwin moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, Union, would propose to the other States such amendwhich motion prevailed-Yeas 78, Nays 38, as fol- ments to the Constitution as she might think her

Edgecombe, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, could not be assented to. Caldwell of Rowan, Campbell, Cockerham, Dargan, l owers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Sanders of Johnston, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, for some injurious purposes. Shinpock, Simmons, Sloan, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, and Wilson-78.

Davidson, Drake, Dunlap, Eure, Hackney, Hayes of mands; for, if she has parted with all her sovereign-Cherokee, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of New Hanover, ty, she has no claim to obedience in such an emer-Hill of Caswell, Jerkins, Leach of Davidson, McDowell, McKoy, McMillan, Montgomery, Person of Northamp- collect around her banner all the disaffected and diston, Pigott, Poole, Rayner, Ruffin, Russell, Saunders of contented, but in doing so she admits she is guilty of Wake, Siler, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburg, Tripp, Wiley, treason, and all who follow her fortunes may share Winstead, and Winston-38.

The House then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY Of the Committee on Slavery, submitted to the Leg-

islature of North Carolina, on Wednesday the 11th instant.

they request their assent :

be considered as meaning nothing.

It cannot be denied, that since the establishment of said Constitution delegated only certain enumerated abandoned. and defined powers, and that all the powers, incident | The minority will not insult the understandings of to sovereignty, which were not therein granted, were the members of the Legislature, by an argument to reserved to the States respectively; the other party convince them, that the right herein contended for ure. Although in the career of ambition, and strife selfish and sinister purposes. als of every habit and nation, and every variety of confederacy, with which it was established. When, of a Republic. Let us regard for a moment what several States. under a consolidated Government.

shut our eyes to the numerous signs which are visi- tion : ble in every part of the political horizon. It is said, Congress will never interfere with slavery within the bounds of a State! Even suppose we could have the most undoubted assurance of this fact, there are means out venturing within the limits of a State, which an all powerful and consolidated Government can easily ernment; if it was, a great deal of useless labor was taken to express a right we enjoy in common with the poorest slave, or the humblest worm which is trod upon-the mere robber's right-

"That they should take who have the power, And all should keep who can.

It would be an humble boast of our experiment in the science of Government to admit, that it meant nothing more than this.

The wise men who framed our Government, were not only lovers of liberty, but they established certain checks and balances with a hope of preserving and perpetuating that liberty, and among the chief and most efficient of these, were the rights reserved to the States, in their organized communities as political powers. The true question then for us to decide is this, does the State of North Carolina, as an organized political community, possess the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, in case the General Goverument wilfully omits or refuses to fulfil her constitional obligations, or in order to protect her citizens against an unconstitutional or oppressive act of the General Government; and for the purpose of making that protection effectual, can she command the undivided allegimee of all the inhabitants within her

Unless the people of the State possess this right, and have not surrendered it by the Constitution of the United States, it is sheer folly to talk of their reserved rights-they have none, and the sooner it is known, the better it will be for all parties concerned. of our theory of Government as the great safety valve decline 1 to 1;-for Orleans 73, for Mobile 73, for of the Union-the only means by which it could be Uplands 85, Middling 72 a 3. The Havre cotton

mestic violence, destructive of all order. It is said by many, who admit the right to exist, dull. cannot perceive any imprudence in asserting it; but and Scotland in regard to the anti-Popery movement. to withdraw from the Union, except upon the most Crown, and at variance with the constitution.

stands preeminent. This institution forms the sub- compelled to flee before the mob. stratum of southern society. It is so intimately con- A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Halifax, nected with our social and domestic relations, that its destruction, or material injury, would not only produce universal poverty, but overthrow States. This spect more pacific, nor are affairs less critical and vast institution is unknown to a majority of the States complicated than for two weeks previous to the sailof the Union, and is regarded with hostility by a ma- ing of the America. jority of the people of those States; certainly then, if any question can ever arise, of sufficient magnitude to call into action any reserved powers, which may

of the people, this question is one. The minority believe it is a grievous error and a bitter sarcasm against the honor and justice of the Monday in September, passed the Senate by a vote of people of the United States, to assert, that the exer- 23 yeas against 9 nays, and the House by a vote of cise of this power would necessarily destroy our 54 to 40. A supplemental bill giving the Governor Union. The Constitution of the United States makes power to call the Convention together at an earlier provisions for its amendment; should any one State day, in the event of certain proceedings by Congress, determine to withdraw from the Union, before taking was introduced and passed in the Senate, but was lost that step, she would doubtless inform the rest of the in the House, under the rule requiring resolutions to States, and the world, of the reasons which had in- lie over one day. duced her to take so solemn and important a position. Both houses adjourned sine die this evening, at nine Would it not then be the interest, as well as the duty, o'clock. of the other States, so to amend the Constitution of the United States, as to dissipate all such fears, and | Another Great Flood in the Dan. On Satremove the danger which had forced the withdrawing urday last Dan River rose to a height seldom ever State from the Union? We are continually amend- before witnessed-it lacked but five or six feet equaling State Constitutions; why is it we cannot amend ing the great fresh in August last, when the water only instrument of the kind which is so perfect that the Dan were completely submerged, and the back it cannot be amended? Let the constant agitation water from the River reached to the sills of Country to interfere with it, nor deny to the southern States the die."

Various motions were made to adjourn, &c. but | their rights as equal members of the confederacy? No doubt, a State, previous to withdrawing from the safety required, and it would be for the other States YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, Barnes of to decide whether such amendments were unjust or

But certainly it is unworthy of American wisdom Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, and experience to say, this constitution cannot be Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Fonville, Foster of Davidson, amended, or that we cannot trust the justice and fair-Foster of Wilkes, Gordon, Harrison, Hayes of Cleveland, ness of our countrymen with the task of amending it. Herring, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach The non-slaveholding States certainly, could not obof Johnston, Locke, I ove, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, Mc- ject to settle this question forever, and place it for all Lean. McCleese, N. McNelll, W. McNeill, Mizell, New- future time beyond the reach of political agitation, som, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Pope, unless they intend hereafter, when might makes right, to avail themselves of a doubtful or contested power

Should the State of North Carolina admit that she Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Walton, Waugh, has no right under any circumstances, to withdraw Webb, Williams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, from the Union, but must rely for her protection upon NAYS-Messrs. Amis, Barnes of Northampton, Blow. to rebellion or insurrection, she releases thereby her what has been called her natural rights, and resort Bogle, Caldwell of Guilford, Cherry, Clanton, Cotton, own citizens from all allegiance to obey her comgency. She may raise the standard of revolt, and the fate of traitors. In all civil conflicts "the king's name is a tower of strength," and the soldier is doubly armed, who believes that his cause is not only just,

but lawful. The right to withdraw from the Union, as a last appeal to the justice and forbearance of the other States, the minority believe is not only indispensable The minority of the committee, to whom was re- for the safety of the States, but is in strict conformiferred sundry resolutions upon the subject of negro ty with our theory and form of government, and was slavery and federal relations, in addition to the reso- so understood and meant by its framers; else, why lutions agreed on by the committee, ask leave to re- was the tenth amendment attached to the Constituport to the Legislature additional resolutions, to which tion, which expressly reserves to the States all powers not granted? This amendment was attached to The minority believe that the time has arrived when the Constitution at the instance of those States which, it becomes a matter of imperious necessity, both for by their acts of ratification, expressly required it, and the salvation of the Union, and the correct adminis- among them none were more urgent than Massachutration of the General Government, that the States setts. That State ratified the Constitution with this should ascertain distinctly whether they have any proviso: "That it be explicitly declared, that all rights, or whether the tenth section of the amend- powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid Conments to the Constitution meant nothing, and should stitution, are reserved to the several States to be by them

exercised." What these reserved powers were, or how they the Constitution of the United States, there has ex- were to be exercised, the minority cannot apprehend, isted two parties in the country, one contending, that if the ultimate right herein insisted on, is denied or

contending that the Government created by that in- is very dissimilar from nullification, nor can it be strument was a consolidated Government, with no confounded with that doctrine, except by individuals limits to its power out its sovereign will and pleas- who are willing to deceive the people to aid their

of sectional interests, these great landmarks of party | In conclusion, the minority, for fear of misappremay have been forgotten for a time, or partially ob- hension, beggieave to state, that they propose the literated, still, in the opinion of the undersigned, following resolutions, with no view of advocating or they cannot be overlooked, without great danger to urging disunion; on the contrary, they yield to none the people, and a final overthrow of our republican in their sincere attachment to the Union of the system of Government. To the neglect or forget- States. They believe the Constitution of the United fulness of the limited character of our Government, States, honestly and fairly admir istered, the greatest are solely to be attributed our present difficulties and triumph of human intellect and virtue, but that in dangers. When we regard the vast extent of the order to insure the objects for which it was ordainmerican Union, reaching from the Atlantic to the ed, it should be administered with the same justice Pacific Ocean, embracing in its wide domain individu- and forbearance towards the weaker members of the interest, it requires very little political sagacity to however, it ceases to pursue the glorious objects of foresee, that if we acquiesce in the doctrine that the its institution, and is seized upon by a dominant ma-Government at Washington is all powerful, and that jority to insult and oppress a smaller portion of the the States have no rights, we will very soon erect an confederacy, the only refuge from intolerable tyranny imperial tyranny under the form and outward show and oppression will be found under the banner of the

would be the condition of the slaveholding States | With the view, therefore, of asserting the rights of the States, and convincing the world, that the peo-A consolidated Government must always respond ple of North Carolina do not deny a primary alleto the wishes of a majority of the aggregate mass of giance to their native State, but as an ultimate resort, the whole people of the United States. And can we will rally around her banner in the hour of trial and doubt what that wish is now, or shortly will be, danger, as the ark of their salvation, the minority proupon the subject of slavery? If we do, we must nose the following Resolutions, and ask their adop-

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States s a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated are reserved to the of annoyance and destruction of this institution with- States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and proput into operation. The individual right of resistance | tecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the to tyranny, or revolution, was certainly not all one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict that was meant by our complicated theory of Gov- fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to secode or withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the people, in convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Government, or whenever, by the failure of the General Government to fulfil her Constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem such a step accessary. in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and protection guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in such an emergency, a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

Respectfully submitted. HENRY T. CLARK, WM. B. SHEPARD, G. W. CALDWELL, W. W. AVERY, SAM'L. J. PERSON. SAM'L. N. STOWE, MARCUS ERWIN, W. J. BLOW,

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA. The steamer America, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning. She brings Liverpool dates to 30th November. Brown & Shipley's This right was undoubtedly intended by the framers circular reports a depressed cotton market, and will preserved, and prevented from rushing, upon one market on the 28th November was dull, and sales hand, into consolidation, to the destruction of our lib- were small. The Liverpool corn market also was erty; and upon the other, into insurrections and do- dull. Sales of Baltimore and Philadelphia flour at 23s. 6d. Indian corn slightly advanced. Provisions

that it is imprudent now to assert it. The minority There is a greatly increased agitation in England on the contrary, they believe, that its distinct and The Daily News asserts that the Attorney General unequivocal avowal, will do more to settle our diffi- is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of Engculties, and awaken the whole North to the danger lish titles by the Catholic clergy. Lord Beaumont, she is bringing upon the Union, than all the resolu- a Catholic nobleman, has taken the field against the tions of resistance and rebellion we can pass. The measures of the Pope, and maintains that his appointmajority of the people of a State will never consent ment of English bishopricks is derogatory to the

solemn deliberation, and the fullest conviction, that Immense meetings denounced the aggressive polisuch a step is the only resource left them to protect cy of the country, and in some cases have led to setheir rights from intolerable tyranny and oppression. rious riots, especially at Berkinhead, where a meeting Among the few subjects which could possibly in- was attended with the wildest riots since the days of duce a State to withdraw from the Union, negro Slavery the Reform Bill. The magistracy and police were

Jackson, Mississippi, November 30, 1850. MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE-ADJOURNMENT. The exist, for the preservation of the Union and protection bill calling a State Convention, to be held on the second Monday of November next, and directing the members to be chosen at the election on the first

the Constitution of the United States? Is that the rose 37 feet above common tide. The low grounds on and discussion of its powers answer the question. line Bridge at this place. Fortunately the flood did Upon this slavery question alone, why should not little or no damage—the crops on the low grounds the Constitution be so amended, as to calm the fears had been gathered and housed at a proper distance of the Southern people, and place it beyond a doubt, from the river and, unfortunately, the flood in August that Congress never would, in any manner, attempt left no Bridges on the Dan to "stand the hazard of Milton Chronicle.

'HE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Th . Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

W IDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

V e refer to our columns to-day for full reports of the ...egislative proceedings from Wednesday last, up to N onday evening inclusive. Our Weekly paper of this late contains the proceedings from Tuesday the 10th to Monday the 16th, together with Mr. Shepard's Speech on Slavery.

It will be seen that the question of Constitutional Ame idments was before the House on Friday last. It will probably come up again during this week. We hope the friends of Equal Suffrage will promply vote dow these propositions for a Convention. The people ave not called for a Convention, nor do they desire one. The amendments sought can be attained by Legislative action; and if they are not, leading W. igs will be responsible for the failure. Let that be rei iembered.

.t will also be seen that Resolutions have been st omitted in the Senate and House, by Col. Joyner a: d Gen. Saunders, having for their object the imr ovement of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

On Saturday the bill establishing a Bank in Washi gton, Beaufort County, passed the Senate after me debate, by a vote of 29 to 17. In the House, a the same day, the bill introduced by Mr. Wiley, 1 appoint a Superintendant of Common Schools for tie State was considered, and that gentleman adressed the House in its support in an able and inteesting manner. On Monday, after some debate, and fter the two Houses had voted down the proposition divide the School Fund according to white popuition by a large majority, the bill itself was indefiitely posponed by a vote of 78 to 38.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Resolutions on lavery came up as the special order. Mr. Haughton poke at some length on the subject, and Mr. Gilmer as the floor for Tuesday. We understand the House as postponed the consideration of the Slavery queson until Monday next. The whole matter is now efore the two Houses. We hope the Senate will et this week, and that next week the House will sllow the example of that body. We repeat, again nd again, in the name of the people, that action is

THE REGISTER AND GEN. SAUNDERS. The Register, as an Internal Improvement paper. is certainly pursued a strange course towards Gen. unders. Up to the time that gentleman became a indidate in this County, that paper did him justice this subject; but as soon as his party called him to their service, the Register changed its policy and substituted misrepresentation and attempted ridie le for candor and fair dealing. That paper thus I the inference on the minds of its' readers that it a ached more importance to party triumphs than to t e advancement of the Internal Improvement cause; a d this inference, from all that we can learn, has s tled into a permanent conviction with many memb s even of the Register's own party.

The Editor of the Register, judging by his recent co rse, appears to have been somewhat chafed and st 1g by the remarks of Gen. Saunders, in relation to hat paper, a few days since in his Speech on Mr. Br 'ges' Resolutions. We are not surprised at this. The Editor was no doubt conscious that he had done that gentleman gross injustice, and he felt his remai s; but it is proper that he should be informed that Gen. Saunders did not refer to him personally, but his paper, and to those malignant (Whig) spirits the have been stimulating him in his course toware : that gentleman. We have no wish to enter into ny controversy as between that paper and Gen. Sau: lers. That gentleman, we are confident, desires no c ntroversy with that paper, on this or any other subj et. He has a right, however, to expect simple and trict justice; and so far as we are concerned, we hall see to it that he gets it. That is all his frier Is ask or desire for him. His merits, of themselv s, are great enough. His fame belongs to the Sta: , and it will brighten while partizan attacks upon his haracter and motives will be forgotten.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

Ve learn that at the late meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, held in this Cit ', no final conclusion was arrived at in relation to the location of the Road. The estimates and surveys, we are informed, were not fully made up, and no fin I action could, therefore, be had in this respect. W presume that the route will be determined on at an early day, after which arrangements will of course throughout the community there has been almost uninbe made, without delay, for putting the Road under terrupted good health.

We learn that Maj. Gwynn, the Chief Engineer, w .o was in attendance, gave it as his opinon-forme after an examination of the whole line, and after n ture consideration-that the three millions provided is the charter, will be fully sufficient to construct the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. J. H. Means has been elected by the Legisture Governor of South Carolina. The vote stood. eans 88, Pickens 67, scattering 5.

In the Senate, on the 13th instant, a bill appropriing \$300,000 for military purposes, was passe I, and ent to the House of Representatives by a unanimous On the same day, in the House, Speeches were de-

vered on the Slavery question by Messrs. Ayer, orre, Seabrook, Harrison, and Lawton. The debate upon the Slavery question would, it as thought, terminate on the 14th.

GEN. SAUNDER'S SPEECH. We expect to lay bef re our readers, at an early day, the remarks of Gen. unders, written out by himself, on the Resolutions Mr. Bridges in relation to the Central Rail Road. I is engagements have been so pressing, of late, that

t e press. We hope other gentlemen who participated in this shate will write out their remarks. We will pubsh them with pleasure, as we can find room for them.

I shas had no opportunity thus far to prepare them for

We published in our last the majority Report of ne Committee on Slavery, submitted by Gen. Sauners, and also Resolutions on Slavery offered by lessrs. Hill and Rayner.

We publish to-day the minority Report of the Comnittee, submitted in the Senate by Mr. Clark, and in ne House by Mr. Avery, to which we invite the atention of our readers.

The proceedings of the Southern Rights Meeting n Chowan shall appear in our next. The Resolutions re strong and to the point. They have been laid beore the Legislature.

We shall commence a series of numbers in our next issue, on the Slavery question, addressed to the Legislature, over the signature of "Pedee." Other communications on hand, shall have place at as early a day as possible.

No Telegraphic Despatch today.

CONGRESS has transacted no business of general importance during the past week. The Slavery question has not been touched in debate, since the violent Speech of Mr. Giddings on the proposition to refer the President's Message. Horace treely. speaking for Seward and the Freesoilers gentrally, has advised a suspension of operations for a tim; but the "snake is scorched-not killed." Horacesays nothing can be gained at this time by agitationand that if it be kept up the "cotton lords" may disaye! He begins to find that the Southern people an in

These "agitators" are only, however, "bigo their time." We may expect them soon to ren their infamous work. It is important, therefore, the the Southern States should at once speak out and a fine their positions.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, December 13th, 1850. At a called meeting of the Intendant and Commissioners held this evening, a full Board being present, viz: W. D. Haywood, Intendant, E. B. Freeman, S. W. Whiting, J. Primrose, T. R. Fentress, S. Burns and E.

Smith, Commissioners. A communication from the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company being laid before the Board, asking permission to run the Road through the streets of the City; upon due consideration threre-

of it was unanimously Resolved, That the North Carolina Rail Road Company be, and they are hereby permitted to locate the Road upon either Harget or Lane Street, through the City, or otherwise through its Corporate limits, upon the following conditions: That the Road shall be graded as nearly as possible on a level with the Street through which it passes, and the Company shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the City Authorities may prescribe concerning the passage of Trains through the City, and make and keep in repair good and sufficient

crossings at all intersecting streets. B. B. SMITH, Clerk. By order,

THE MARKETS.

FATETTEVILLE, December 14. Bacon 10 cents; cotton 12 to 123 cents, and somewhat unsettled after the America's news: corn 82 to 92 cents; fodder 80 to \$1 per hundred; lard 9 cents; manufactured tobacco 20 to 40 cents : wool 15 to 16 cents per pound ; coffee 13 to 14 cents; flour \$5 25 to \$6; tallow 8 to 9 eents. Petersburg, December 13. Tobacco at from \$8 50

to \$20, according to quality; cotton 12 to 121 cents; wheat 100 to 109 cts.; corn 60 cents; bacon, hog round, CHARLESTON, December 14. Sales of 1400 bales on vesterday, establishing 123 cents for fair. Corn 75 cts.;

flour, Baltimore brands, \$5 25 to \$5 50. SAVANNAH, (GA.,) December 12. There was a moderate demand yesterday for Cotton, and the sales amounted to 652, at the following particulars; 41 at 121; 12 at 12%; 384 at 12%; 52 at 12%, and 163 bales at 13 cts. MACON, (GA.,) Decembe. 11. Cotton. The market is rather inactive, and sales are generally made from 124 to 131-very little selling over that price.

MARRIED. In Lenoir County on the 5th instant, by Willis Pipkin, Esqr., Mr. Abram N. Armanie of Newbern, to Miss Winfield, daughter of the late Thomas Rouse, Esq. On the 28th of November last, by the Rev. John F. Ellington, Mr. Daniel B. Ingram to Miss Indiana Bridg-

In Edgcombe county recently, Mr. Joseph Barnes, of Nash county, to Miss Elizabeth Exum, daughter of

John Exum, dec'd. In Tarborough, on the 5th instant, by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Rev. Dr. Drane, of Wilmington, to Mrs. Caroline Hargrave, daughter of Theo. Parker, dec'd.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. RAY, } Principals. Miss E. W. CURTIS, Instructress on Piano and Vocat

Music. Miss R. S. FAIRALL, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Galisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed. TITHE Spring Session of 1851, (the 27th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will he devoted to the interests of this Institution-Mr. Ray

baying relinquished a profitable and successful Male

school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of

the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be. The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting torth indetail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on applicationto all who may feel interested in the minutise of the School Economy which will be observed and practised

By order of the Board, T. K. THOMAS, Sec'y. Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850.

Somerville Female Institute. AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months. Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at \$6 per month. Tuition in English, according to advancement, from Music, including the use of the instrument,

Drawing and painting, each, French, Latin and I reek, Needle work, free of charge.

SOLOMON LEA, Principal. Leasburg, December 7th, 1350.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY. FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

HE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

TERMS: Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches, \$15 per Session. Common English branches. 10 Board with the Principal. 8 " month. December 18, 1850. M., Principal.

Legislative Notice. PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of A North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of a law authorizing Calvin J. Rogers, late Sheriff of Wake County, to collect arrearages of taxes due him in

that capacity. December 17, 1850.

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